

ATTACHMENT 11



AVIAN RESOURCES EVALUATION

Date: March 9, 2015

**Message Center Management, Inc.
40 Woodland Street
Hartford, CT 06105**

APT Project No.: CT242330

**Re: Proposed Glastonbury Facility
Candlewood Road
Glastonbury, Connecticut**

Message Center Management, Inc. (“MCM”) proposes to construct a new wireless telecommunications Facility (“Facility”) on parcel E3-0820-E0002¹ east of Candlewood Road in Glastonbury, Connecticut (the “host Property”). The host Property consists of 8.9 acres and is currently developed as a horse farm. The proposed Facility site is located adjacent to an existing barn, within a fenced open field area. MCM proposes to install a 127-foot tall ‘monopine’ and ground equipment enclosure within a 50-foot by 50-foot gravel compound area surrounded with an 8-foot tall chain link fence. A short 12-foot wide, approximately 35-foot long new gravel access is proposed in order to gain admission to the Facility, and would extend off the existing paved access drive serving the farm.

The purpose of this evaluation is to document the Facility site’s proximity to avian resource areas and its compliance with recommended guidelines of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for minimizing the potential for telecommunications towers to impact bird species.

All-Points Technology Corporation, P.C. (“APT”) reviewed several publicly-available sources of avian data for the state of Connecticut to provide the following information with respect to potential impacts on migratory birds associated with the proposed development. This desktop analysis and attached graphics identify avian resources and their proximities to the host Property. Information within an approximate 2-mile radius of the host Property is graphically depicted on the attached Avian Resources Map. Some of the avian data referenced herein are not located in proximity to the project area and are therefore not visible on the referenced map due to its scale. However, in all cases the distances separating the host Property from the resources are identified in the discussions below.

Proximity to Important Bird Areas

The National Audubon Society has identified 27 Important Bird Areas (“IBAs”) in the state of Connecticut. IBAs are sites that provide essential habitat for breeding, wintering, and/or migrating birds. The IBA must support species of conservation concern, restricted-range species, species vulnerable due to

¹ Based on Glastonbury Tax Assessor Map-Block-Lot information; 2014.

concentration in one general habitat type or biome, or species vulnerable due to their occurrence at high densities as a result of their congregatory behavior². The closest IBA to the host Property is Northwest Park in Windsor located approximately 12.9 miles to the northwest. Northwest Park is a 473-acre multi-recreational facility that contains a complex of open early successional habitats and mixed hardwood forests. The park also borders on the Rainbow Reservoir providing a complex of open water and wetland areas for avian species. A number of Connecticut-listed endangered, threatened, and special concern avian species have been observed within the park including red-headed woodpecker, bald eagle, and grasshopper sparrow. Based on the distance separating the host Property from these resources, no adverse impacts are anticipated.

Supporting Migratory Bird Data

Beyond Audubon's IBAs, the following analysis and attached graphics also identify several additional avian resources and their proximities to the host Property. Although these data sources may not represent habitat indicative of important bird areas, they may indicate possible bird concentrations³ or migratory pathways.

Critical Habitat

Connecticut Critical Habitats depict the classification and distribution of 25 rare and specialized wildlife habitats in the state. It represents a compilation of ecological information collected over many years by state agencies, conservation organizations and individuals. Critical habitats range in size from areas less than one acre to areas that are tens of acres in extent. The Connecticut Critical Habitats information can serve to highlight ecologically significant areas and to target areas of species diversity for land conservation and protection but may not necessarily be indicative of habitat for bird species. The nearest Critical Habitat to the proposed Facility site is a poor fen, denoted as the Addison Bog located approximately 0.91 mile to the southeast. Based on the distance separating this resource from the proposed Facility, no adverse impacts are anticipated.

Avian Survey Routes and Points

Breeding Bird Survey Route

The North American Breeding Bird Survey is a cooperative effort between various agencies and volunteer groups to monitor the status and trends of North American bird populations. Routes are randomly located to sample habitats that are representative of an entire region. Each year during the height of the avian breeding season (June for most of the United States) participants skilled in avian identification collect bird population data along roadside survey routes. Each survey route is approximately 24.5 miles long and contains 50 stops located at 0.5-mile intervals. At each stop, a three-minute count is conducted. During each count, every bird seen or heard within a 0.25-mile radius is recorded. The resulting data is used by conservation managers, scientists, and the general public to estimate population trends and relative abundances and to assess bird conservation priorities. The nearest survey route to the host Property is the Buckingham Breeding Bird Survey Route (Route

² http://web4.audubon.org/bird/iba/iba_intro.html

³ "bird concentrations" is related to the USFWS *Interim Guidance on the Siting, Construction, Operation and Decommissioning of Communications Towers* (September 14, 2000) analysis provided at the end of this document

#18003) located approximately 4.16 miles to the southeast. This ±23-mile long bird survey route begins in Glastonbury and generally winds its way east through Hebron and Columbia before terminating in Lebanon.

Hawk Watch Site

The Hawk Migration Association of North America (“HMANA”) is a membership-based organization committed to the conservation of raptors through the scientific study, enjoyment and appreciation of raptor migration. HMANA collects hawk count data from almost 200 affiliated raptor monitoring sites throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico, identified as “Hawk Watch Sites.” In Connecticut, Hawk Watch Sites are typically situated on prominent hills and mountains that tend to concentrate migrating raptors and may be an indicator of secondary migratory routes that connect to the Atlantic Flyway. The nearest Hawk Watch Site, Beelzebub Street, is located in Manchester, approximately 6.97 mile to the northeast of the host Property. Based on the distance separating this possible raptor migratory route from the proposed Facility site, no adverse impacts are anticipated.

Bald Eagle Survey Route

Bald Eagle Survey Routes consist of locations of midwinter Bald Eagle counts from 1986 to 2005 with an update provided in 2008. This survey was initiated in 1979 by the National Wildlife Federation. This database includes information on statewide, regional and national trends. Survey routes are included in the database only if they were surveyed consistently in at least four years and where at least four eagles were counted in a single year. A Bald Eagle Site survey route⁴ along the Connecticut River, which flows within approximately 1.9 miles west of the host Property, begins in the town of Middletown and extends south to Long Island Sound. Based on the distance separating the river from the proposed Facility, no adverse impacts are anticipated.

Flyways

The host Property is located in Hartford County, approximately 31 miles north of Long Island Sound. The Connecticut coast lies within the Atlantic Flyway, one of four generally recognized regional primary migratory bird flyways (Mississippi, Central and Pacific being the others). This regional flyway is used by migratory birds travelling to and from summering and wintering grounds. The Atlantic Flyway is particularly important for many species of migratory waterfowl and shorebirds, and Connecticut’s coast serves as vital stopover habitat. Migratory land birds also stop along coastal habitats before making their way inland. Smaller inland migratory flyways are often concentrated along major riparian areas as birds use these valuable stopover habitats to rest and refuel as they make their way further inland to their preferred breeding habitats. The Connecticut Migratory Bird Stopover Habitat Project (Stokowski, 2002)⁵ identified potential flyways along the Housatonic, Naugatuck, Thames, and Connecticut Rivers. This study paralleled a similar earlier study conducted by the Silvio O. Conte National Fish & Wildlife Refuge

⁴ Bald Eagle survey routes generally follow along major river systems in Connecticut, with viewpoints gained from accessible state and local roadways.

⁵ Stokowski, J.T. 2002. Migratory Bird Stopover Habitat Project Finishes First Year. Connecticut Wildlife, November/December 2002. P.4.

(Neotropical Migrant Bird Stopover Habitat Survey⁶), which consisted of collection of migratory bird data along the Connecticut River and the following major Connecticut River tributaries: Farmington, Hockanum, Scantic, Park, Mattabesset, Salmon, and Eight Mile Rivers. Of these potential flyways, the nearest to the proposed Facility site is the Connecticut River, located approximately 1.94 miles to the west. Although the Hockanum River riparian corridor, located 2.9 miles north of the site, is not identified as a potential flyway, it potentially forms a secondary flyway as birds move northward from the Connecticut River corridor during the spring migration. These major riparian corridors may provide secondary flyways as they likely provide more food and protection than more exposed upland sites, particularly during the spring migration⁷.

Siting of tower structures within flyways can be a concern, particularly for tall towers and even more particularly for tall towers with guy wires and lighting. The majority of studies on bird mortality due to tower strikes focuses on very tall towers (greater than 1000 feet), illuminated with non-flashing lights, and guyed. These types of towers, particularly if sited in major migratory pathways, do result in significant bird mortality (Manville, 2005)⁸. The proposed Facility is not this type of tower, being an unlit, unguyed monopole structure only 127 feet in height. More recent studies of short communication towers (<300 feet) reveal that they rarely kill migratory birds⁹. Studies of mean flight altitude of migrating birds reveal flight altitudes of 410 meters (1350 feet), with flight altitudes on nights with bad weather between 200 and 300 meters above ground level (656 to 984 feet)¹⁰.

No adverse impacts to migrating bird species are anticipated with the Proposed Facility, based on the distance separating the host Property from both the Connecticut and Hockanum River potential flyway corridors and the short (127-foot) height of the unlit and unguyed Facility.

Waterfowl Focus Areas

The Atlantic Coast Joint Venture (“ACJV”) is an affiliation of federal, state, regional and local partners working together to address bird conservation planning along the Atlantic Flyway. The ACJV has identified waterfowl focus areas recognizing the most important habitats for waterfowl along the Atlantic Flyway. Connecticut contains several of these waterfowl focus areas. The nearest waterfowl focus area to the host Property is the Connecticut River and Tidal Wetlands Complex area, located approximately 6.95 miles to the southwest. Please refer to the attached Connecticut Waterfowl Focus Areas Map. Based on the distance of these resources to the host Property, no direct impacts would occur from development of the proposed Facility.

⁶ The Silvio O. Conte National Fish & Wildlife Refuge Neotropical Migrant Bird Stopover Habitat Survey
<http://www.science.smith.edu/stopoverbirds/index.html>

⁷ The Silvio O. Conte National Fish & Wildlife Refuge Neotropical Migrant Bird Stopover Habitat Survey.
http://www.science.smith.edu/stopoverbirds/Chapter5_Conclusions&Recommendations.html

⁸ Manville, A.M. II. 2005. Bird strikes and electrocutions at power lines, communications towers, and wind turbines: state of the art and state of the science - next steps toward mitigation. Bird Conservation Implementation in the Americas: Proceedings 3rd International Partners in Flight Conference 2002. C.J. Ralph and T.D. Rich, editors. USDA Forest Service General Technical Report PSW-GTR-191. Pacific Southwest Research Station, Albany CA. pp. 1-51-1064.

⁹ Kerlinger, P. 2000. Avian Mortality at Communication Towers: A Review of Recent Literature, Research, and Methodology. Prepared for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Migratory Bird Management.

¹⁰ Mabee, T.J., B.A. Cooper, J.H. Plissner, D.P. Young. 2006. Nocturnal bird migration over an Appalachian ridge at a proposed wind power project. Wildlife Society Bulletin 34:682-690.

CTDEEP Migratory Waterfowl Data

The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (“CTDEEP”) created a Geographic Information System (“GIS”) data layer in 1999 identifying concentration areas of migratory waterfowl at specific locations in Connecticut. The intent of this data layer is to assist in the identification of migratory waterfowl resource areas in the event of an oil spill or other condition that might be a threat to waterfowl species. This data layer identifies conditions at a particular point in time and has not been updated since 1999.

A migratory waterfowl area is located within the Town of Glastonbury. The nearest migratory waterfowl area (Connecticut River in Rocky Hill-Glastonbury, CT) is located approximately 1.87 miles to the southwest of the host Property. The associated species are identified as American blackduck, bufflehead, mallard, common merganser, hooded merganser, green wing teal, and wood duck. Based on its distance to the host Property, no impacts to migratory waterfowl habitat are anticipated to result from development of the proposed Facility.

CTDEEP Natural Diversity Data Base

CTDEEP’s Natural Diversity Data Base (“NDDB”) program performs hundreds of environmental reviews each year to determine the impact of proposed development projects on state listed species and to help landowners conserve the state’s biodiversity. State agencies are required to ensure that any activity authorized, funded or performed by a state agency does not threaten the continued existence of endangered or threatened species. Maps have been developed to serve as a pre-screening tool to help applicants determine if there is a potential impact to state listed species.

The NDDB maps represent approximate locations of endangered, threatened and special concern species and significant natural communities in Connecticut. The locations of species and natural communities depicted on the maps are based on data collected over the years by CTDEEP staff, scientists, conservation groups, and landowners. In some cases an occurrence represents a location derived from literature, museum records and/or specimens. These data are compiled and maintained in the NDDB. The general locations of species and communities are symbolized as shaded areas on the maps. Exact locations have been masked to protect sensitive species from collection and disturbance and to protect landowner’s rights whenever species occur on private property.

APT submitted a review request to the CTDEEP NDDB in May 2014 with respect to this project. No listed avian species are identified by NDDB to occur in the vicinity of the host Property. The CTDEEP responded in a letter (dated June 16, 2014) that, according to NDDB information, records exist in the vicinity of the proposed Facility for a non-avian State-listed Special Concern Species: *Terrapene carolina carolina* (eastern box turtle). MCM has committed to implementing protective measures during construction as recommended by CTDEEP to avoid impacts to this non-avian species.

USFWS Communications Towers Compliance

In 2013, the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (“USFWS”) prepared its *Revised Voluntary Guidelines for Communication Tower Design, Siting, Construction, Operation, Retrofitting, and Decommissioning*¹¹, which recommends the 13 voluntary guidelines below. These voluntary guidelines are designed to assist tower companies in developing their communication systems in a way which minimizes the risk to migratory birds and threatened and endangered species. APT offers the following responses to each of the USFWS recommendations which are abridged from the original document.

1. *Collocation of the communications equipment on an existing communication tower or other structure (e.g., billboard, water and transmission tower, distribution pole, or building mount) is strongly recommended. Depending on tower load factors and communication needs, from 6 to 10 providers should collocate on an existing tower or structure.*

Collocation opportunities on existing towers, buildings or non-tower structures are not available in the area while achieving the required radio frequency (“RF”) coverage objectives of the service provider intending to use this Facility.

2. *If collocation is not feasible and a new tower or towers are to be constructed, it is strongly recommended that the new tower(s) should be not more than 199 feet above ground level (“AGL”), and that construction techniques should not require wires. Such towers should be unlighted if Federal Administration (“FAA”) regulations and lighting standards permit. If lighting is required, no red-steady lights should be used. USFWS considers towers that are unlit, unguyed, monopole or lattice, and less than 200 feet AGL to be the environmentally preferred “gold standard”.*

The proposed Facility would consist of a 127-foot ‘monopine’ structure which requires neither guy wires nor lighting and is therefore consistent with USFWS’ environmentally preferred “gold standard”.

3. *If constructing multiple towers, the cumulative impacts of all the towers to migratory birds – especially to Birds of Conservation Concern¹² and threatened and endangered species, as well as the impacts of each individual tower, should be considered during development of a project.*

Multiple towers are not proposed as part of this project.

4. *The topography of the proposed tower site and surrounding habitat should be clearly noted, especially in regard to surrounding hills, mountains, mountain passes, ridge lines, rivers, lakes, wetlands, and other habitat types used by raptors, Birds of Conservation Concern, and state and federally listed*

¹¹ Manville, A.M., Ph.D., C.W.B. Suggestions Based on Previous USFWS Recommendations to FCC Regarding WT Docket No. 03-187, FCC 06-164, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, “Effects of Communication Towers on Migratory Birds” (2007), Docket No. 08-61, FCC’s Antenna Structure Registration Program (2011), Service 2012 Wind Energy Guidelines, and Service 2013 Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance. September 27, 2013.

¹² U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2008. Birds of Conservation Concern 2008. United States Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Migratory Bird Management, Arlington, VA. 85 pp. <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/>

species, and other birds of concern. Active raptor nests, especially those of Bald Eagles, should be noted, including known or suspected distances from proposed tower sites to nest locations.

The topography of the proposed tower site and surrounding habitat is provided in the attached Avian Resources Map. No Bald Eagle nests, foraging areas or roost sites are known to be located at or within close proximity to the proposed tower site.¹³ A Bald Eagle survey route associated with the Connecticut River, which provides potential foraging, roosting habitat, and nesting habitat, is located approximately 0.94 mile west of the proposed Facility site.

- 5. If at all possible, new towers should be sited within existing “antenna farms” (i.e., clusters of towers), in degraded areas (e.g., strip mines or other heavily industrialized areas), in commercial agricultural lands, in Superfund sites, or other areas where bird habitat is poor or marginal. Towers should not be sited in or near wetlands, or other known bird concentration areas (e.g., state or Federal refuges, staging areas, rookeries, and Important Bird Areas), in known migratory or daily movement flyways, areas of breeding concentration, in habitat of threatened or endangered species, or key habitats for Birds of Conservation Concern. Additionally, towers should not be sited in areas with a high incidence of fog, mist, and low ceilings.*

There are no existing “antenna farms” in the area. The site is not within wetlands, known bird concentration area, migratory or daily movement flyway, or habitat of threatened/endangered species. According to a June 16, 2014 letter from the CTDEEP Natural Diversity Data Base NDDB, there are no known extant populations of state or federal threatened or endangered avian species or state special concern avian species at or proximate to the host Property.

In Connecticut, seasonal atmospheric conditions can occasionally produce fog, mist and/or low ceilings. However, high incidences of these meteorological conditions, relative to the region, are not known to exist in the vicinity of the host Property.

- 6. If taller (>199 feet AGL) towers requiring lights for aviation safety must be constructed, the minimum amount of pilot warning and obstruction avoidance lighting required by the FAA should be used. The use of solid (non-flashing) warning lights at night should be avoided to minimize bird fatalities.*

The proposed Facility height (127 feet AGL) is less than 199 feet and would not require any aviation safety lighting.

- 7. Tower designs using guy wires for support, which are proposed to be located in known raptor or waterbird concentration areas, daily movement routes, major diurnal migratory bird movement routes, staging areas, or stopover sites, should have daytime visual markers or bird deterrent devices installed on the wires to prevent collisions by these diurnally moving species.*

The proposed Facility would be free-standing and would not require guy wires or visual marking.

¹³ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2007. National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. United States Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, 23 pp. <http://www.fws.gov/southdakotafielddoffice/NationalBaldEagleManagementGuidelines.pdf>

8. *Towers and appendant facilities should be sited, designed and constructed so as to avoid or minimize habitat loss within and adjacent to the tower “footprint.” However, a larger tower footprint is preferable to the use of guy wires in construction. Road access and fencing should be minimized to reduce or prevent habitat fragmentation, disturbance, and the creation of barriers, and to reduce above ground obstacles to birds in flight.*

The proposed Facility is sited, designed, and would be constructed to accommodate proposed equipment and to allow for future collocations within the smallest footprint possible. The host Property is generally entirely developed with fenced open field corrals, barns, and other various structure/infrastructure and therefore will not result in habitat fragmentation.

9. *If, prior to tower design, siting and construction, it has been determined that a significant number of breeding, feeding, or roosting birds, especially of Birds of Conservation Concern, state or federally-listed bird species, and eagles are known to habitually use the proposed tower construction area, relocation to an alternate site is highly recommended. If this is not an option, seasonal; restrictions on construction may be advisable in order to avoid disturbance, site and nest abandonment, especially during breeding, rearing and other periods of high bird activity.*

Significant numbers of breeding, feeding, or roosting birds are not known to habitually use the proposed tower construction areas at the host Property.

10. *Security lighting for on-ground facilities, equipment and infrastructure should be motion- or heat-sensitive, down-shielded, and of a minimum intensity to reduce nighttime bird attraction and eliminate constant nighttime illumination, but still allow for safe nighttime access to the site.¹⁴¹⁵*

Security lighting for on-ground facilities would be down-shielded using Dark Sky compliant fixtures set on motion sensor with timer.

11. *Representatives from the USFWS or researchers from the Research Subcommittee of the Communication Tower Working Group (“CTWG”) should be allowed access to the site to evaluate bird use; conduct dead-bird searches; place above ground net catchments below the towers; and to perform studies using radar, Global Positioning System, infrared, thermal imagery, and acoustical monitoring equipment, as necessary to assess and verify bird movements and to gain information on the impacts of various tower sizes, configurations, and lighting systems.*

With prior notification to AT&T, USFWS personnel would be allowed access to the proposed Facility to conduct evaluations.

12. *Towers no longer in use, not re-licensed by the FCC for use, or determined to be obsolete should be removed within 12 months of cessation of use.*

¹⁴ Manville, A.M., II. 2011. Comments of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Division of Migratory Bird Management Filed Electronically on WT Docket No. 08-61 and WT Docket No. 03-187, Regarding the Environmental Effects of the Federal Communication's Antenna Structure Registration Program. January 14, 2011. 12 pp.

¹⁵ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2012. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Land-Based Wind Energy Guidelines. March, 82 pp.

If the proposed Facility was no longer in use or determined to be obsolete, it would be removed within 12 months of cessation of use.

13. *In order to obtain information on the usefulness of these guidelines in preventing bird strikes and better understanding impacts from habitat fragmentation, please advise USFWS personnel of the final location and specifications of the proposed tower, and which measures recommended in these guidelines were implemented.*

The location and specification of the proposed tower have been provided in this report and accompanying maps. A detailed review of implemented measures recommended in the *Revised Voluntary Guidance for Communication Tower Design, Siting, Construction, Operation, Retrofitting, and Decommissioning* (September 27, 2013) are provided herein. The proposed Facility is not proximate to an Important Bird Area and would comply with the USFWS guidelines for minimizing the potential impacts to birds being an unlit, ungued monopole structure only 170 feet in height. APT recommends that a copy of this report be submitted to USFWS if the proposed Facility is constructed. Should the final location and specification of the proposed Facility be modified as part of the siting process, this report will be updated accordingly.

Summary and Conclusions

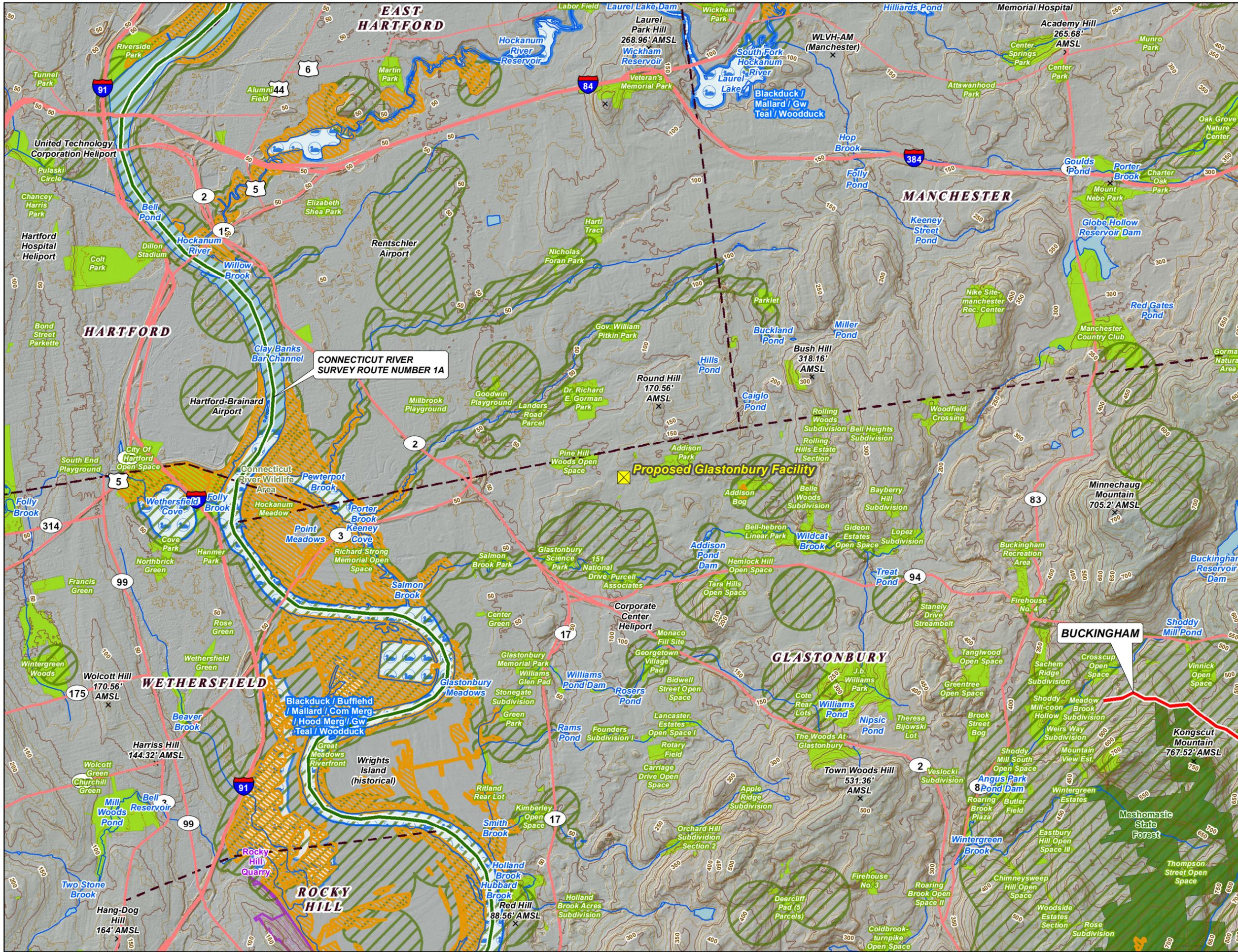
Based on the results of this desk-top evaluation, no migratory bird species are anticipated to be impacted by MCM's proposed development. The proposed Facility is not proximate to an Important Bird Area and would comply with the USFWS guidelines for minimizing the potential impacts to birds.

Figures

- Avian Resources Map
- Connecticut Waterfowl Focus Areas Map

Avian Resources Map

Proposed Wireless
Telecommunications Facility
Glastonbury
Candlewood Road
Glastonbury, Connecticut



Legend

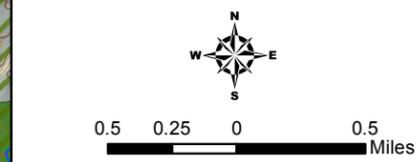
- Proposed Facility
- Hawk Watch Site*
- Important Bird Area*
- Bald Eagle Survey Route
- Breeding Bird Survey Route
- Natural Diversity Database (CTDEEP, 12/2014)
- Critical Habitat (CTDEEP, 07/2009)
- Migratory Waterfowl (CTDEEP, 1999)
- Preserved Open Space (CTDEEP, 1997)
- Federal Open Space (CTDEEP, 2004)*
- CT DEP Property (CT DEEP, 12/2010)**
- State Forest
- State Park*
- DEP Owned Waterbody*
- State Park Scenic Reserve*
- Historic Preserve*
- Natural Area Preserve*
- Fish Hatchery*
- Flood Control*
- State Park Trail*
- Water Access*
- Wildlife Area
- Wildlife Sanctuary*
- Other
- Open Water
- Town Boundary

*None within mapped extents

Avian Source Information:
 Bald Eagle Sites: U.S. Geological Survey, National Biological Information Infrastructure, 2008, Midwinter Bald Eagle Counts, 1986-2005 (update 2008).
 Hawk Watch Sites: Hawk Migration Association of North America (HMANA), Hawk Count website: <http://hawkcount.org/sitesel.php?country=USA&stateprov=Connecticut>
 Migratory Waterfowl: CTDEEP GIS, 1999
 Important Bird Sites/Areas: National Audubon Society, Audubon Connecticut
http://ct.audubon.org/BirdSci_IBAs.html
 Breeding Bird Survey Routes: Patuxent Wildlife Research Center of the U.S. Geological Survey and the Canadian Wildlife Service's National Wildlife Research Centre
<http://www.nationalatlas.gov/mid/bbrst.html>

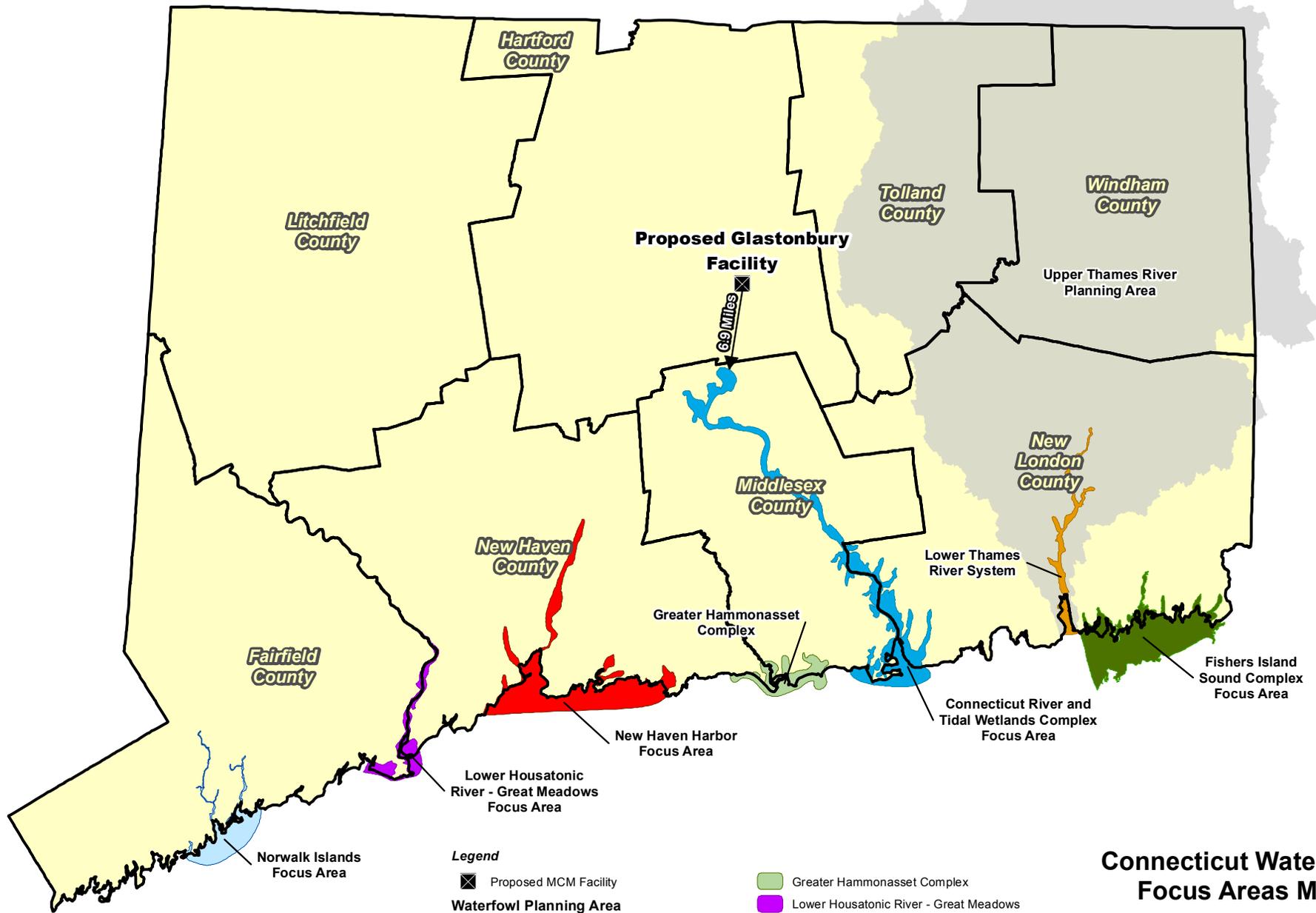
Base Map Source: 2012 aerial photograph (CTECO map service)

Map Date: February 2015



ALL-POINTS TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION
 Message Center Management

©:GIS/Projects/MCM/Glastonbury/Avian Resources Map.mxd



Legend

- Proposed MCM Facility
- Upper Thames River
- Connecticut River and Tidal Wetlands Complex
- Fishers Island Sound Complex
- Lower Housatonic River - Great Meadows
- Lower Thames River System
- New Haven Harbor
- Norwalk Islands
- Greater Hammonasset Complex

Connecticut Waterfowl Focus Areas Map

Proposed Wireless Telecommunications Facility
 Glastonbury
 Candlewood Road
 Glastonbury, Connecticut

